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TUAN PUT IN COMMAND.

The Chinese Preparing to Drive All Foreigners Out.

AMERICAN LEGATION BURNED.

All Foreign Nations Hurrying Troops to Scene of Hostilities—Chinese Intent to be Dismembered.

Manila, By Cable.—Prince Tuan has been placed in command of the Chinese forces in the Philippines. The Chinese army has had forty-five Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouses and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien-Tsin. The latest news from Peking emanating from authentic sources is to the effect that there is no change in the situation. This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out, the Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there. Foreigners and commercial men at all of the treaty ports are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair and that the only solution for the existing anarchy will be the establishment of a new government, controlled by the civilized nations. Attempts to restore the Emperor on the basis of her promise of good behavior would make the position of the foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the Emperor, if found alive. With liberal advisers he could be held subject to strict supervision by some council representing the foreign powers. The personal punishment of the highest officials concerned in the anti-foreign movement is considered essential. Interest is focused on Russia and America. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated rioting, expecting to march an army to Peking and proclaim herself protector of China under the guise of restoring order, but achieved a fiasco on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, which is considered to hold the key to the solution because of being beyond suspicion of hand-grabbing motives, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement. There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce the demands upon China, besides being a check to the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed vital. There is an insufficient number of English troops available to protect the interests at stake in the treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay.

No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow whatever policy is likely to result in personal aggrandizement. Many missionaries from the Yang Tse Kiang Valley are coming to Shanghai for safety. Three Chinese gun-boats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Ying fort, 50 miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners. Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kian Ying have arrived at Shanghai. A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Peking on the 14th says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian have been burned, the foreigners taking refuge in those three. Only seven Krupp guns are employed in the bombardment of Tien-Tsin.

There is still no news of Vice Admiral Seymour. The officials here are anxious; business is practically suspended and all the respectable Chinese look for foreign protection in the event of a rising. It is officially said that the Dowager Empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China. Large numbers of refugees are arriving here from the north. All is quiet here and in the Yang Tse Kiang Valley.

Nine Americans Killed.

Manila, By Cable.—A detachment of forty men of the Fortieth Regiment, Captain Thos. Miller, commanding, left Cagayan de Misamis, island of Mindano, scouting on June 13. During the morning of June 14, they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The Americans' attempt to charge were frustrated by the Filipinos' pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under heavy fire in front and on its flanks and fell back on Cagayan. The American loss was nine men killed and two officers and ten men wounded.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Leaders of the Insurgents Agree on Terms.

Manila, by Cable.—Two hundred Filipinos met Thursday morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted in the evening to General MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangement. If they are successful as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting, which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino congress, was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element, the "Americanistas" being lacking. Thirty political prisoners were released from jail in order to attend. Senator Paterno presided and Senator Bucanin, the originator of the movement, Gen. Flores, Gen. Pio del Pilar, Gen. Garcia, Gen. Macabulos and other prominent revolutionists were present. It was pointed out that the questions to be considered were military and civil, the military being concerned with a cessation of hostilities and the civil with the determination of the political status of the Philippines. The immediate object of the meeting was to effect peace and subsequently the leaders could consult with the civil commission as to political matters.

It was evident that Senator Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace based upon the following seven clauses, which, after four hours, were unanimously accepted as compatible with an honorable peace:

1. Amnesty.
2. The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
3. Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
4. The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.
5. A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.
6. Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.
7. Expulsion of the Friars.

The statement was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting "expel, expel."

Chinese Situation.

London, By Cable.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien-Tsin, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being re-enforced Thursday. This is the situation in China as set forth in the British government dispatch. Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting in Tien-Tsin, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, calling Friday evening, "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns." This information appears to have been brought by the United States gun-boat Nashville to Che Fu and telegraphed to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Peking. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy, and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

Invited to Atlanta.

Atlanta, June 22.—A committee of citizens left for Washington Saturday night to invite McKinley and his cabinet to Atlanta on July 20th to attend a reunion of the Blue and the Gray. After calling upon the President the committee will go to Albany and invite Governor Roosevelt. The reunion will be held on the famous battle-field of Peachtree creek, and a genuine Georgia barbecue will be spread in the trenches over which the contending armies fought 36 years ago.

Fire in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Special.—Fire in one of the principal downtown business blocks Friday caused a loss of \$250,000, involving eight buildings containing many office tenants. The aggregate insurance will more than cover this amount. The fire broke out in the rear of the Eichbaum Company's printing establishment, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion.

Wheat Crop Failure.

Chicago, Special.—The Times Herald publishes a report prepared by Snow, the crop expert, who has just completed a two weeks' trip through the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. He declares the situation a national calamity and claims the wheat failure the worst ever known. He estimates the Dakotas as promising only 20,000,000 bushels each and Minnesota 35,000,000, a total of 75,000,000 against 200,000,000 bushels last year, and 225,000,000 in 1898.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Substance of the Declarations of the Party.

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations.

The Democratic party is arraigned for inability to manage public affairs and to inspire public confidence. The doctrine of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is denounced.

The administration of President McKinley is endorsed in the fullest terms.

The following reference is made to Democratic principles and policy: In asking the American people to endorse this Republican record, and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Trusts are denounced and the policy of protection of American labor against foreign contract labor is advocated.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war, would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The pension laws should be liberal and should be liberally administered and preferences should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactments, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum \$40,000,000. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

The policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service is commended.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West India and the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization consistent with their welfare and our duties and these shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

SAYS WE WORRY TOO MUCH

This is the Opinion of the Bartow Philosopher.

FRETTING WILL SHORTEN LIFE.

Americans Should Contrast Their Condition With That of Other People.

Fret not thyself because of evil doers. Fret not thyself against him who deviseth iniquity. Trust in the Lord and do good. Wait on the Lord.

Those are good sermons and there are others like them in David and Solomon. A man can shorten this life and wear himself out by borrowing trouble, and fretting and worrying about the iniquity of other people. There is a slight of devilment going on—more than ever before, I reckon—more war, famine, pestilence, unrest and discontent all over the world, and here in our own blessed land crime is on the increase in our cities, and what with the negro and the corruption of politics and the strikes as sideshows there is enough to run a worrying man crazy. Of course we should feel concerned about crime and do what we can to prevent it, but worrying does not accomplish anything. Let us preach and practice and be happy still. "Carpe diem," enjoy the day, saith the poet Horace. Why can't everybody in this country be as contented and law-abiding as our people here in north Georgia. There are no murders, no outrages, no lynchings, no fights here in Bartow county. There are no divorces nor burglaries, and no stealing of any consequence. A good old antebellum dandy did come to see me the other day to get me to sign his son's bond and get him out of jail. "What is he in there for?" said I. "Well, boss, you see de man's corn was missin' and he find de basket at Jim's house, but he didn't fine no corn. But Jim aint 'used of stealin' de basket." "The basket is to be the witness, I reckon," said I. "Jes so, boss—dat's all, and de basket can't talk and tell how it got dar."

I was ruminating how easy it is for any well man to make a fair living in this region. During harvest a good worker, white or black, gets one dollar a day, and at other times 75 cents a day, and there is a demand for labor. Uncle Sam is very old, but he gets 75 cents every day for working around in the gardens. His four girls cook and wash and each makes about two dollars a week. There is about \$12 a week earned by that family and they are always happy and don't give themselves any concern about politics or social equality or Bishop Turner or Booker Washington. It is the high-strung, lazy negroes who are making all the fuss. Now, just contrast the condition of laborers here and in other countries. In India they are starving by the million. In the Philippines and South Africa they are fighting and dying in battle or from disease and pestilence. In Germany a peasant is rich if he has two or three acres of land, and his wife and daughters carry heavy loads of vegetables on their backs to market, while the sons are serving in the army. In Italy the poor work in malarial swamps or beg in Naples. In Mexico the peons get 37 1/2 cents a day in Mexican silver, which is worth about half as much as ours. In England the poor are kept alive by charity and in Ireland the peasantry lose a crop about every third year and the little children go hungry and in rags. What is the matter with our people? Why don't they quit fussing—quit envying the rich? Why not lift up their voices and thank the Lord for His mercy and goodness unto us? A diligent man or woman can live for five or six months from a good garden—and besides the garden the country abounds in fruit. Peaches, apples, grapes, blackberries, dewberries and huckleberries. I never saw the like. From our own garden we can have eight different vegetables every day besides berries for a dessert. It makes me proud to gather them and show them around to the family before breakfast, for it is my garden. I remember it was old Father Adam did Eden. I'm still the boy. I am the man with the hoe and I don't esteem it any hardship, either. My Markham neighbor preach his foolishness to me, nor do I like the tone of that picture—a pitiful man leaning on his hoe and bemoaning his hard lot. Work, labor, toll, sweat, is the common lot and they are the happiest who do it. Solomon said the sleep of the laboring man is sweet. I love to work with the hoe. I love to get all over in a sweat of perspiration. It opens the pores and saves medicine. I love the smiles of approval when I find a new blown rose and bring it to Mrs. Arp and hear her say, "Isn't it beautiful?" She reproached me gently yesterday for cutting down her poke stock down by the garden fence. She said she liked to look at it when the berries were ripe, for it reminded her of the house of her happy childhood, when she and her little brothers used to pick the berries and make red paint from them and paint dogs and cats and monkeys on the smokehouse and dairy. Well, there is another one coming and I will let that grow for her sake. I want to see her painting dogs on our smokehouse. They remind me of the time when Polk ran against Clay for President and every farmer Democrat who came to

TO COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Mud-Slinging Not to Be Indulged In By Candidates.

The State executive committee, through its officers, is trying to keep the county executive committee in the straight and narrow path during the present State, district, circuit and county campaigns. The particular attention of the county chairman has been called by circular to the anti-mud-slinging resolution of the State committee, which the officers say should be read at the opening of each meeting.

Here is the circular referred to: To _____, County Chairman.

Dear Sir: By direction of the chairman of the State Democratic executive committee your attention is called to the following resolution passed at the last meeting of that body, and you are earnestly requested to see that it is enforced to the best of your ability: "Whereas there is good feeling among all Democrats in the State today; and whereas it is desirable that the campaign, being a contest among Democrats, shall be conducted on a high plane, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Democratic executive committee suggest to the county chairman of each county of the State the advisability of requiring the candidates not to indulge in personal abuse, but to confine themselves to a discussion of the issues; and that any candidate who persists in refusing acquiescence to this suggestion be not allowed to speak."

As there seems to be some confusion in reference to the assessment of the counties by the State Democratic executive committee, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the candidates for the general assembly are not assessed by the State committee.

The counties are assessed on the basis of the representation which each county has; that is, \$10 for sena-

News Items.

A committee to advocate the independence of the Boers has been formed in Paris, and issued a manifesto signed by 40 French Senators, Deputies, including eight ex-Ministers. The manifesto urges a union of similar committees which exist in Asia, America, Germany, Holland even in England, with the view of combined effort to bring about and prevent the destruction of the Republics.

Brevities.

A Canton, O., dispatch says: President's household goods have arrived and his residence here was fitted up at once. The bath tub sent him by Pennsylvania war in 1896, has been placed in the residence. The bath has been painted lead color, with white trimmings.

William O'Donnell, of Memphis, better known as "Memphly," is dying at New York.

Accommodating Safe Blow

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The doors to the cash and bond box of the State treasurer's vault, the nation of which was lost when Democratic State treasurer took of the office, were opened. Frankfort machinists worked the doors for three days, but made progress. Finally Frank Simm safe blower, was brought from Kentucky and blew the door open in half an hour.

American Coin for Hawaii

San Francisco, Special.—The San Francisco Herald says that the Chinese sailed Friday for Honolulu with a large passenger list. Colonel MacFarlane and Lennan, of the Treasury Dept. who have \$750,000 in United States coin to deposit in the American Bank at Honolulu. The institution is the First National Bank of Hawaii. The funds are to be used for the benefit of the Hawaiian people. All the gold will be made within 30 days.

According to a Police Judge at Kansas City, Mo., one has just as much right to hiss in a theatre at something on the stage that displeases him as to applaud something that is to his liking. This opinion was given when a theatre goer was brought before the judge for hissing at a performance which he had seen. The judge discharged the defendant with these words: "I've been to the theatre many times myself when I would have felt better if I could have shown my opinion by hissing. If a man has the right to applaud, it is certainly his privilege to hiss."

put on the county tickets by the county chairman. The names of the candidates for master must be on all the tickets, and the names of the candidates for magistrate must be on the ticket according to location, to be arranged by the county committee.

The State committee will furnish you without cost all the tickets you may need for the State officers and United States senator. Please let me know at once how many of these you will need for your county.

Yours truly,
WILIE JONES,
Chairman State Democratic Ex. Com.
U. X. Gunter, Jr., Secretary.